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larly for wages on the planters' estates. I have seen a Toda boy studying for the third standard instead of tending the buffaloes of his mand; the abandonment of leafy garments in favor of imported cotton piece goods; the employment of kerosene tins in place of thatch; the decline of the national turban in favor of the less becoming pork-pie cap or knitted nightcap of gaudy hue; the abandonment of indigenous vegetable dyes in favor of tinned anilin and alizarin dyes; the replacement of the indigenous peasant jewellery by imported beads and imitation jewellery made in Europe—these are a few examples of change resulting from western and other influences."

The arrangement of the information is wholly alphabetical. No index is provided and apparently none is needed. All that is written about any one of these many scores of castes and tribes appears under their name, which is printed in heavy black type and repeated at the top of every page as far as the account of them extends. The work is certainly a treasury of information about these many different peoples; and, as time goes on, many of the facts here given will become involved in the changes now in progress and could no longer be recorded.

Einführung in die Kartenwerke der Königl. Preussischen und Sachsischen Landesaufnahmen. Zweite, vermehrte u. verbesserte Auflage. Von Edmund Oppermann. vii and 106 pp., and 5 map plates. Small 8vo. Carl Meyer (Gustav Prior), Berlin, 1909. M. 1.25.

An excellent discussion of the map products of the Prussian Government treated as simply as is possible in dealing with a technical subject. It gives a brief history of the development of the Government surveys, and has sections on triangulation, the determination of heights, topographic surveys, scales of map sheets, the cartographic development of land forms, plane table sheets, how to use the Government maps in touring, the topographic general map of Germany, plane table sheets as the basis of geological and regional maps, etc. Prof. Diercke has said that a map is a bit of reading and that its contents can be understood only by those who have learned the cartographic alphabet. Such a book as this will greatly help those who master its contents to learn how to read maps and to get from them all the information they contain. Of course, if we have before us a poor map that does not conform to the rules of good map making, and is not based upon scientific surveys, it means few things very definitely and should be discarded if anything better can be obtained.

Report on the Dominion Government Expedition to Arctic Islands and the Hudson Strait on board the C. G. S. "Arctic," 1906-1907. By Captain J. E. Bernier, Officer in Charge and Fishery Officer. 127 pp. 8vo. Ottawa, 1909.

Captain Bernier is as staunch and true an old sea-dog as ever sailed a ship and he is one of the most capable as well as one of the most enthusiastic arctic explorers of our day. Besides planting the Canadian flag on everything in sight, he made a large number of valuable observations and generally kept his eyes open. This volume therefore contains much matter of high value. It describes his 1906-07 voyage and is accompanied by a very good outline map of the northern region, prepared by the Canadian Geological Survey. There are many historical points also, such as copies of inscriptions on the old graves met with, and

of that on the marble tablet left there by Lieut. McClintock, R.N., in 1858, commemorating Franklin, Crozier, Fitzjames, and others. The Franklin Memorial was repaired and a foundation of concrete laid up. There is a short account of the whaling industry in Hudson Bay.

The Teaching of Geography. By L. W. Lyde, M.A. 119 pp. Small 8vo. Blackie & Son, L't'd., London, 1909. 1s.

A suggestive and helpful book by an author and teacher whose writings have been worthy of wide attention. It has long been his view that geography in the schools should be essentially educational and not merely informing. This volume gives the essence of the methods he has found to be most useful. He says: "I do not believe it possible to use School Geography with the best results, in training the imagination, without emphasizing, above all other things, this matter of geographic control—site control and relief control, but especially climatic control."

The Respiration of an Inland Lake. By Edward A. Birge, Secretary of the Commissioners of Fisheries, Wisconsin. Address of the President at the 36th Annual Meeting of the American Fisheries Society, Erie, Pa., July, 1907. Reprinted from the *Transactions*, pp. 223-241. 8vo pamphlet.

The author points out that every inland lake has a respiratory quality, and, in a sense, may be compared to a living being, having its growth, maturity and decay; and many dead lakes may be seen. The lake has an internal and external respiration, absorbing certain gases and throwing off others, which bring about changes in the life-giving property of the water also. There is a great deal in this small pamphlet on phases of lakes that are not generally known.

Im Bismarckarchipel und auf den Salomoinseln 1906-1909.

Von Richard Thurnwald. Photo-engravings and map. 8vo. Aus der *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie*, Heft 1, pp. 98-147, 1910.

With the aid of a grant from the Berlin Ethnological Museum, and with the assistance of the authorities of German New Guinea, Dr. Thurnwald was able to devote many months to his studies of these natives. His collections were very large and this paper, giving an extended review of the results of the investigation, is a part of the literary outcome.

Some of the Triumphs of Scientific Medicine in Peace and War in Foreign Lands.

By Louis Livingston Seaman, A.B., M.D., etc. Late Major Surgeon United States Volunteer Engineers. Read before the New York Academy of Medicine, 1908. Reprint from the *N. Y. Medical Journal*, and Congressional Record. A. R. Elliott Publishing Company, 1908. 31 pp.

Dr. Seaman's address was made to show, among other things, that the glory of scientific medicine is in the prevention of disease rather than in its cure, that a medical officer in the army must have absolute control in his own department, that neglect of public health is a reflection on our civilization, etc. These points are all well taken and Dr. Seaman's position is impregnable. He shows that in all the wars of the United States disease has been responsible for more than 70 per cent of the mortality. This has been the case in most other wars also, excepting, perhaps, on the side of the Japanese in their last war. And "the sons